

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

J. C. SHERMAN, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1862.

The Contest—The Crisis.

It is useless to attempt to disguise the terrible contest now raging in this country. It becomes the duty of every patriot to set before his country the great question that the hand of history is carving in the undecaying monuments of time. The vast concourse of armies with their almost infinite details, and the organ for the uttering of one sentiment. That sentiment must be truly sublime in morals. How should so much grandeur be used to utter a common truth. The word spoken by the armies now in the field will have a new import. It may take years to accomplish the result. Great thoughts grow slowly and are born in terrible agony. In the beginning we thought we loved freedom. We had but a faint idea of the import of the term. We loved but little the principle, or it was independence of restraint that was mistaken for freedom. We loved the material not the spiritual. We had no true conception of our personal dignity or we as a nation would have been true to it. The principle must be maintained and incorporated into the government and made a principle of our National life. The want of a high culture has prevented the contest from assuming its real form. On the one side a base materialism guides and infuses vengeance. The other is too elevated for this, but has not arisen to the dignity of a sentiment for its leading force. It lingers in the meshes of a dangerous conservatism, from which it can be effectually extricated by the adoption of a sentiment that will impart enthusiasm to the forces that are evidently battling for freedom, law, nationality and progress. From this fearful contest we shall see the hopes of the loyal realized, only by the influence of a lofty sentiment that will carry the arms of the Government in triumph over all opposition.

That crisis is arising. An earnestness is beginning to infuse itself into all the departments of the army. We have reason to hope for this. If, on the contrary, the spirit of speculation and gain should have infused itself into the Government to such an extent that we cannot rise above it, our hopes for nationality, freedom and liberty are gone forever. We shall be shattered into fragments, and our memory as a people blotted out forever.

Chicago Produce Trade.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending Dec. 6th, 1862:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	16,000	17,800
Wheat, bu.	184,114	5,119
Corn, bu.	108,747	30,728
Oats, bu.	54,223	47,672
Rye, bu.	6,958	2,650
Barley, bu.	13,848	2,564
Seed, bu.	92,960	81,128
Pork, bbls.	520	2,906
Out Meats, lbs.	2,867,963	2,867,963
Lard, lbs.	632,294	2,337,084
Bacon, lbs.	42,111	131,971
Live Hogs, No.	42,785	7,183
Dressed Hogs, No.	4,192	293
Beef Cattle, No.	2,762	463

The following table shows the receipts of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, &c., since Jan. 1st to date, for three years:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Flour, bbls.	1,664,872	1,477,618	613,087
Wheat, bu.	15,706,337	17,544,677	13,791,401
Corn, bu.	30,915,682	28,790,099	15,919,424
Oats, bu.	3,388,997	1,094,852	1,047,296
Rye, bu.	942,240	493,782	310,165
Barley, bu.	947,145	422,953	545,298
Seed, bu.	8,531,293	6,742,223	5,558,861
Pork, bbls.	68,369	44,434	12,620
Out Meats, lbs.	10,931,117	6,027,425	6,592,972
Lard, lbs.	22,980,273	6,892,810	4,962,572
Bacon, lbs.	1,001,541	95,573	318,346
Live Hogs, No.	723,098	376,857	221,619
Dressed Hogs, No.	179,448	159,658	57,809
Beef Cattle, No.	164,449	151,859	124,258

From Nashville.

New York, Dec. 13.—The *Herald* has a dispatch dated Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 11th, which says: "Wharton's rebel brigade had a skirmish with the Federals on Mill Creek. The Federals lost one hundred killed."

The author of the above should not be permitted to send dispatches. Many persons believe such fabrications when they see them in public journals. No such skirmish has taken place.

Gov. MOREHEAD has left London and taken up his residence in Paris. From the latter city he fulminates thus:

If, under any circumstances, Kentucky ever returns to the Union, I will abjure her, as I will the entire South, if she does not fight till the last man is killed, for her independence.

EXCELLENT.—The Times man says the speech of R. T. Merrett, delivered before the "Invincibles" (K. G. C.) on Thursday evening, was full of "true Democratic authoritative grandeur." What's that?

A Tennessean on the Proclamation.

Mr. R. J. Meigs, for many years a resident of Nashville, Tennessee, where he was engaged in the practice of the law, and at this time three score years of age, all spent in the Southern States, replies to an article in the *Baltimore American* on the subject of emancipation as affecting the condition of the negro. After referring at length to the changes which are taking place in the West India islands, Mr. M. observes:

Let us candidly dismiss from our minds all apprehensions of calamities to flow from the emancipation proposed by the President. The worst that can happen from the measure will be that those who can force the negro to labor for nothing will be compelled to pay him a reasonable compensation for his toil, from which they (the employers) will reap not less, if not greater profit. The moral condition of both races will be infinitely elevated; and, what is more than all, the life of our nation will not be sacrificed, as an atonement to offending justice by that divine decree which has gone out against every people that has been guilty of the inextinguishable crime of the enslavement of men.

Let us not palter with this great argument; let us wipe out this befooling spot; let slavery die; let the nation live; let us fear the justice of an avenging God, and stand before His awful presence regenerated and redeemed.

The New Orleans Elections.

The citizens of New Orleans had, on the 3d instant, the first quiet election they have known for many years. General Butler, among his first acts, put down the "Thugs" who had so long ruled the Crescent City and made the independent exercise of the right of suffrage dangerous. He has constantly pursued these "rowdies," thieves and assassins, who too long made New Orleans unsafe, and has made the city too hot for them. One consequence is a quiet and orderly election.

A second consequence is the choice of honest and loyal men for Congressmen. There was no lack of candidates, and among them was no less a personage than the notorious Jacob Barker, who, it seems, confidently expected to be elected. But the voters of New Orleans did themselves the honor of disappointing this speculator.

Benjamin F. Flanders, who is chosen to represent the First Congressional District of Louisiana, has been a resident of New Orleans for thirty years, though of Northern birth, and had long been treasurer of the Opelousas Railroad Company. He has all his interests in Louisiana, was married there, and has raised a large family in the city. He has been, if the rebels and Thugs may be believed, a staunch and uncompromising Union man, during the time they were in possession of the city. He was charged, last December, with being the leader of a secret Union organization; was imprisoned, obtained his release, but was constantly watched by rebel spies; and at last, in February, was sent summarily out of the state, by the rebels, who pronounced him too dangerous a man to be permitted to remain. Mr. Flanders made his way up the Mississippi to the loyal states, and was able to give the government valuable information on the condition and defenses of New Orleans. He was forced away so suddenly, that he had to leave his wife (then near her confinement) and children at the mercy of the rebels. Of course, when the capture of New Orleans took place he had to leave his family, and was shortly after appointed Treasurer of the city. He is esteemed by the loyal citizens of the community from which he is now sent to Congress, as a man of honor and capacity, and an uncompromising Union man of the school of Colonel Hamilton, of Texas.

The Second Louisiana District has chosen for Congressmen, Mr. Michael Hahn, a gentleman of German birth, who has lived in Louisiana since his boyhood. New Orleans has a large German population, which was, almost to a man, loyal at the beginning of the rebellion; and had always, in local politics, been opposed to the "Thugs" and rascals. Mr. Hahn is a lawyer, and, according to the *Delta*, "was a staunch Unionist through the darkest hours of secession madness."

We congratulate the people of New Orleans on their success in choosing honest and loyal men to represent them in Congress. We trust they will confide the management of their local affairs to citizens of like character.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

PAPER FROM CORN HUSKS.—The *Mechanics' Magazine* says that "excellent paper is now made in Europe from the leaves of Indian Corn. There is one paper mill in operation in Switzerland, and one in Austria, in which paper is made from such leaves exclusively. The husks which envelope the ears of corn make the best quality." It is also said in an exchange that a foreigner has filed at Washington an application for a patent for various uses made of corn husks. The varieties included yarn, maize cloth, paper of beautiful quality (white and colored) from silk to parchment texture.

"A DEAD YANKEE."—An Abolitionist, named Welles, believed to be some relation of the Lincoln Secretary of the Navy, died of typhoid fever, at the Libby Prison, on Tuesday, being the first Yankee who has pegged out over a month, in the regular way.

Newspaper Prices.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* has increased its advertising prices, or rather its charge to yearly advertisers will not include the subscription to the paper. It is the largest newspaper in the United States, and of course feels the increased cost of publication. It says the year drawing to a close has been very trying to newspaper proprietors, although fewer presses have been suspended than in the year next previous. When the war broke out, some thoughtless persons remarked that it would be "a fortune to the newspapers," but the result has shown that it has required greater sacrifices of them, without compensation, than of any other important interest. It has increased the aggregate circulation of the most enterprising journals; but to a majority of these, such increase has brought no corresponding profit. Most of the leading papers depend upon advertising patronage for their chief gain; but business of all kinds has been interrupted, so that there has not been sufficient competition in trade to induce these appeals to the public. The result to many papers, which make no profit from subscribers, has been a net loss from increased circulation, with no opportunity to assess such loss upon the patrons of their advertising columns. To add to this difficulty, the cost of publication has been enormously increased. The tax of 3 percent on advertisements is a trifle, compared with the immense outlay for telegraphic news, which has been caused by the war. But these increased expenses are now thrown in the shade by the extraordinary advance in the cost of paper, ink, and other materials, to which must soon be added an increased rate of wages. If the present flurry in the paper market were to be taken as an index of the future, we could safely assert that newspapers printed on a fair white sheet would soon be a luxury too expensive for ordinary readers. But we do not look for a continuation of these extreme high prices. The great advance in foreign exchange, and the lessened demand for raw material owing to the stoppage of many paper mills, partially cut off the importation of rags, and thus caused a rapid rise in prices. Rags have been very scarce at home, too, the difference between mullin shirting at six pence per yard, which was the old price, and two shillings, which is now asked, having much to do with the deficiency. Tattered fabrics in a condition that would have been consigned to the rag-bag two years ago are carefully repaired now that it costs so much to replace them. The supply, however, is only checked, not cut off, and the price will call out all the available surplus. Paper must therefore recede again from the highest point, and in this there is hope for the reading public. Still, it is evident that for some years to come the cost of a newspaper must greatly exceed the average of the past, and proprietors must take some steps to enhance their receipts.—*Louisville Journal.*

Trading With the Enemy.

A Helena correspondent under date of the 3d says:

A new feature of the war is being inaugurated on the Mississippi river, to which the attention of the authorities and the public should be specially called. Three boats, the *Gladiator*, the *David Tatum*, and the *Blue Wing*, have gone below this point laden with supplies, and having permission to trade at all landings. The *Gladiator* returned to-day, and from parties on board her I have learned the history of her trip. Wherever she stopped she was received in the most friendly manner, and in many instances the rebel cavalry came on the boat and mingled freely with all on board. No difficulty ensued in any case, but all was as harmonious as could be wished. Several times the officers and traders on the *Gladiator* dined at the houses along the river, and in two instances at the residences of rebel officers, who were themselves present and doing the honors of the mansion.

The *Gladiator* returned with several Mississippi secessionists on board, all of whom repeatedly assured us that they were overjoyed at our thus offering to them the olive branch of traffic. Said one of them to me, "We are in great need of the supplies that you are bringing, and as long as you come with your boats to trade we will insure you a hospitable welcome. No one shall molest you, for I assure we want these goods too much to quarrel with you."

CROPS IN IOWA AND ILLINOIS.—The Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society gives the following estimate of the amount of crops raised in that State this year: Wheat, 20,000,000 bushels; corn, 1,750,000 bushels more than in 1861; corn, 70,250,000 bushels, an excess over the crop of last year of 16,000,000 bushels; there were 1,825,000 acres planted to corn; oats, 10,000,000 bushels; hay, 10,000,000 tons; sorghum, 3,000,000 gallons; tobacco, double the quantity of last year. The State will be able to export 175,000 cattle, and 900,000 hogs. The number of sheep in the State is estimated at 250,000—being an increase of one-third as compared with last year. The estimate of the crop in Illinois, is as follows: Wheat, 14,000,000 bushels; corn, 120,000,000 bushels; oats, 5,000,000 bushels; hay, 1,000,000 tons; sorghum, 7,500,000 gallons; cotton, 25,000 bales; tobacco, 25,000,000 pounds.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says, "Congress is disposed to grant full aid to the loyal Emancipationists of Missouri at once, if they will proceed to make it a free State."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The President has nominated to the Senate Hon. Caleb B. Smith, at present Secretary of the Interior, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for the district of Indiana.

From what is now known of the strength and extent of the enemy's fortifications, there seems to be general approval of Gen. Burnside's course in recrossing the Rappahannock. There is nothing known here to show that the rebels were inclined to leave their stronghold to meet our troops upon the open field. Although our loss is heavy, it is far below the published statements; but the precise number cannot for days to come be ascertained.

New York, Dec. 16.—The Washington correspondence of the *Commercial*, dated the 15th says if our army should be crowned with victory before Fredericksburg, it will insure the appointment of Judge Holt as successor of Smith as Secretary of the Interior. Should any mishap occur, it may lead to a reconstruction of the army and the recall of General McClellan to command. Already we have many speculations and rumors on the subject, but like everything else, the news to decide it. Meanwhile every one is excited and impatient.

The bark *Reindeer*, from St. Thomas, November 30th, reports that she passed the frigate *San Janinto* off that port, and that it was reported at St. Kitts on the 29th that the *Alabama* returned to Martinique on the 26th and was loading with coal from a British neutral bark in that harbor.

FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 16.—Gen. Kimball, of Indiana, is severely wounded in the thigh, and Gen. Gibbons in the hand. Gen. Kimball has reached Washington.

Kimball's brigade formed the advance on Saturday in attacking the enemy in front of their works. He drove them half a mile, established his line there, and held it, though with very heavy loss—nearly one half.

One-fourth of the Indiana troops engaged were killed and wounded. The loss of several other Western regiments was also heavy. The Western troops all behaved splendidly.

To the above may be added the following additional list of Western soldiers killed and wounded: Lieut-Colonel Godman, 48th Ohio; wounded severe; Colonel Snyder, 7th Virginia, severe; Captain Houghton, co. C, 14th Indiana, Lieut. Joseph R. Swigert, aid to Gen. Kimball; Capt. Kelly, co. A, 14th Indiana, killed. This officer had just recovered from wounds received at Antietam.

Also of 14th Indiana the following: Captain Bean, co. H, leg; Lieut. Baker, co. A, leg shot off below the knee; Lieut. Berry, co. C.

Burnside, as now reinforced, would largely outnumber the rebels. No apprehensions are felt for the result, except on account of the unfavorable nature of the ground.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Hereafter no army news will be telegraphed without the endorsement of Gen. Burnside, except lists of killed and wounded.

CAIRO, Dec. 16.—General Grant has issued an order respecting Kentucky; that as a State she has fulfilled the requirements of the Constitution of the United States and laws of Congress, by choosing loyal men to fill her State offices and execute the laws. The military will not be used except to suppress revolts and resistance to the laws. All civil authority that can be executed at military posts will be permitted.

The safe on the steamer *Planet* was robbed of from fifty to sixty thousand dollars at Helena last Thursday.

Cotton is arriving at Memphis freely. General Grant has issued an order that after the 15th Oxford will be open to trade and travel.

The steamer *Lake City* was burned by guerrillas at Concordia, Ark., fifteen miles from the mouth of White river, on Monday last. The next day the United States steamer *Decatur* went to Concordia and burned forty-two houses. Most of the baggage belonging to the passengers of the *Lake City* was recovered. The citizens of Concordia say they did all in their power to prevent the burning of the steamer.

CAIRO, Dec. 14.—Gen. Hovey's recent expedition was composed of the First Indiana, Second Wisconsin, Fifth Kansas, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and Eleventh Indiana, Twenty-fourth Indiana, Forty-sixth Indiana, Forty-third Illinois, Twenty-fourth Iowa, and Twenty-sixth Iowa; also four new regiments, with Second and Sixteenth Ohio and Dubuque Batteries.

Federal loss—four killed, twenty wounded, and ten prisoners. Enemy's loss—twenty killed, forty-five wounded, and one hundred prisoners, including some officers.

From Memphis we learn that General Sherman had returned with Smith's brigade, and that General Grant will advance no further at present, but rather place his army in a condition to easily get supplies during the winter.

It is reported that the fleet is below Tiptonville, and that this will be a week of great events.

The Confederate army is said to be between Canton and Jackson, much demoralized, and it is not certain they will be able to fight at Jackson, as, contrary to all former reports, there are no fortifications there of any consequence.

At Vicksburg they are represented as mustering 7,000 strong, with a large lot on the sick list. At Port Hudson about 5,000, most of them sick. This place is reported to be exceedingly well fortified, and stronger than Vicksburg. Here the

force is largely composed of conscripts, who are constantly deserting. It is said some companies will not average over fifteen men.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—A letter from Fort Royal of the 10th states that Banks passed there on the 8th, bound South. One of the steamers broke down and was towed in.

NEWBURY, N. C., Dec. 10.—The free labor movement which has been extensively but quietly organized in Eastern North Carolina, is understood to be preparatory to the organization of the government of the State on a loyal basis, so that North Carolina may accept President Lincoln's policy of compensated emancipation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Intelligence of yesterday says the engagement, contrary to what appears to have been the general expectation, was not resumed yesterday. The enemy was occupied in extending and strengthening his works, and our army was taking care of its wounded and burying such of its dead as could be recovered. Burnside was reinforced during the day by Gen. Sigel's corps. He unquestionably had good reasons for delaying another attack upon the enemy's lines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Last night, about eight o'clock, the rebel cavalry under White, about 395 strong, made a raid into Poolsville, Md. They found there thirty-five men of Scott's force quartered in a wooden building. After a brief but determined struggle, and when this building was on fire, Lieut. Smith and seventeen men of company L, surrendered, and were paroled. On our side one was killed (Lieut. Stiles) and two wounded. Lieut. Smith and Capt. Berry.) The rebels took everything valuable from the men they paroled, and also stripped the body of Lieut. Stiles.

Commercial.

MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.
There is a good feeling in the money market, but rates are generally unchanged. The buying rate for gold was 30 1/2 cent premium and the selling price 33. Silver was in demand at 21 1/2 cent premium, buying and 23 1/2 cent selling. Demand Notes were bought at 24 1/2 cent premium. The banks were paying 95 cents on the dollar for the notes of the old banks of Tennessee, and discounted the notes of other Southern banks at 25 to 30 cent. Not much doing in Eastern exchange, the brokers buying at 1/4 cent discount and selling at par to 1/4 premium.

New Advertisements.

THEATRE.

S. B. DUFFIELD, Manager.
CLAUDE C. HAMILTON, Co. Supr. Manager.
S. T. SIMONS, Treasurer.

Thursday Evening, Dec. 18, 1862.

The FOLLIES OF A NIGHT!

DANCE, MRS. RICHARD.

MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE!

The WOOD SISTERS are engaged, and will shortly appear.

EXCHANGE.

Sight Checks on Louisville BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY

A. G. SANFORD & CO.,
Exchange and Money Dealers,
No. 217 College street, Merchants' Bank

TAKE NOTICE!

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Nashville, December 17th, 1862.

CITIZENS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT Sec. 11 of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection and establishment of fire within the City of Nashville," will be rigidly enforced. Said Section is in the following words, to-wit: "Sec. 11. That if any person or persons shall fire any gun or pistol, coal, throw, or fire any squib, rocket, cracker, or other combustible fire-works within the limits of the corporation, every such person, for every such offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars; and if a slave, he, she or they, shall receive not less than five, nor more than twenty lashes; if any person or persons shall vend, manufacture, give away, or have in his possession any squib, rocket, cracker, powder, or other combustible fire-works within the limits of the corporation of Nashville, for the purpose of disposing of the same to minors or slaves, every such person, for every such offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars."

Dec 18-1w JNO. HUGH SMITH, Mayor.

CHOICE GROCERIES,

AT WHOLESALE.

Brown, Crushed and Powdered

SUGAR,

Cheese, Star Candles, Spices,

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

FRESH BUTTER

SODA, INDIGO,

CONSTANTLY ARRIVING, AND FOR SALE

to dealers and families on favorable terms.

None but the best Articles kept.

Give us a call.

At WM. LYON'S STAND,

MARKET STREET,

Dec 18-1w Between Church and Broad.

W. Mat Brown & Co.

GENERAL

BUSINESS AGENTS

FOR SELLING

REAL & PERSONAL ESTATE

Renting of Houses, Etc.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL

business entrusted to their care.

Office, No. 16 Cherry street, between 1st and 2nd.

FOUND.

ON MONDAY MORNING, ON THE

Public square, a small pocket-book,

belonging to a soldier, which he can have

by calling at this office, describing it, and

paying for this advertisement.

T. J. HARMEN

LOST.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, BE-

tween Camp Hamilton and Nash-

vile, a POCKET-BOOK, containing

\$21.25 cts., also three Notes payable to

myself. The finder will be paid a liberal reward

by returning the same to Co. A, 15th Ohio Vols.

Dec 18-2w

NEW GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES

F. H. FRENCH

NO. 21, PUBLIC SQUARE.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE

and splendid stock of

LADIES' MISSES' and

CHILDREN'S

Old Kid, Goat, Glove Kid, and Leading

BOOTS, BALMORALS, & GAITERS

Comprising everything desirable for the season, and

of the best work and style.

MEN'S, BOYS',

YOUTHS', and

CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes, & Balmorals,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

—ALSO—

MEN'S HATS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

All of which will be sold at the lowest market price.

Dec 5-1w

WANTED FOR CASH,

Cotton Rags,

Hemp and Damaged Cotton,

Old Rope and Gunnies,

(In large or small lots.)

INGHAM, SWIFT & CO.

FRENCH & REID'S,

Corner of Market and Clark streets.

(Dispatch copy.)

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH HIS WIFE AND SON,

wish to obtain Board for the Winter season.

One good bedroom and one small room wanted. Must